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anus black, with a small white spot on each side. Venter black, the second, third, fourth and fifth segments bordered with white, widely interrupted medially, each side, having a prominent rounded indentation.

♂.—Head broader than long, abdomen narrow and elongate. All the abdominal segments bordered with white, the border of the first segment being narrow and interrupted.

Var.—One specimen has a narrow white line on the scape of the antennæ and a black spot on the mandibles.

♀.—Resembles female, but the first abdominal segment has a narrow, interrupted border of white, the other segments being more narrowly bordered than in the ♀, and the indentations not so prominent.

Var.—One specimen has a small white spot on the scape of the antennæ. Length  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.*—Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Hampshire, Colorado, Montana, Maine, Washington Territory, Massachusetts.

Ten specimens, ♀, ♂, ♀. Collections of American Entomological Society, Agassiz Museum and J. McFarland.

This species is readily distinguished from *V. arenaria* Fabr. and *V. maculata* Linn. by the approximation of the eyes and mandibles, and the entirely black antennæ (see table).

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### Notes on some types of North American CERAMBYCIDÆ in the British Museum.

BY C. J. GAHAN, London, England.

Through a false impression, by which Dr. Horn regarded the *Liopus biguttatus* of LeConte as specifically identical with the *Graphisurus pusillus* of Kirby, confusion still exists in the nomenclature of the North American *Acanthocini*.

*Graphisurus pusillus* Kirby is, as I believe Dr. Horn was the first to discover, a true *Acanthocinus*, and is synonymous with *A. obsoletus* Oliv. Kirby's type in the British Museum collection proves this, and consequently his genus as such cannot stand. The name *Graphisurus* must, however, still be retained for the genus, the characters of which, as LeConte and Lacordaire gave them, apply to the two species—*triangulifer* Hald. and *fasciatus* De Geer, and the name *Urographis*, employed by Dr. Horn for these species must properly

be placed as a synonym of *Graphisurus* Lec. It becomes necessary to give a new name to the genus which was fully defined by Dr. Horn under the name *Graphisurus* (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. vol. viii, p. 129), and of which the type is *biguttatus* (Liopus) Lec. This genus I propose to call *Ceratographis*, and in order to show the change of nomenclature more clearly I tabulate the genera and species with their new synonyms as follows:

**GRAPHISURUS** Lec. Lacord.*Urographis* Horn.**G. triangulifer** Hald.**G. fasciatus** De Geer.**CERATOGRAPHIS** n. g.*Graphisurus* Horn.**C. biguttata** (*Liopus*) Lec.**ACANTHOCINUS** Steph.*Graphisurus* Kirby.**A. obsoletus** Oliv.*pusillus* (*Graphisurus*) Kirby.**A. obliquus** Lec.**A. spectabilis** Lec.**A. nodosus** Fabr.

Along with Dr. Horn, who has very kindly given me valuable assistance in naming North American Longicorns, I have been looking into the species of the genus *Mecas* in our Museum collection. We find that the *Saperda cana* of Newman is synonymous, not with *Mecas pergrata* Say, as Dr. Horn's list has it, but with *Mecas saturnina* Lec. Newman's name is the older.

As synonymous with *Mecas inornata* Say we place *Mecas* (*Saperda*) *cinerea* Newm., and *Mecas senescens* Bates. The synonymy of these two species, which were shown by Blanchard (Ent. Amer. vol. iii, p. 86) to be distinct, is then as follows:

**Mecas inornata** Say.*cinerea* Newm.*senescens* Bates.**Mecas cana** Newm.*saturnina* Lec.

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### Additional Notes.

BY GEORGE H. HORN, M. D.

At the time of my first visit to London the type of *Graphisurus pusillus* could be but imperfectly studied. The type proves to be a very small *Acanthocinus obsoletus*, and Kirby's description applies with great accuracy to *Liopus biguttatus*. Not desiring to perpetuate an error, Mr. Gahan, at my request, after his own study, has prepared the note which precedes.

The specimens which served as the types of *Mecas inornata* Say and *M. saturnina* Lec. and which formed the basis of my study of that genus are identical. On going over the material which had accumulated in the meantime Mr. Blanchard found that two species were present in both sexes. It was thought better that one form should bear the Say name and the LeConte name retained for that bearing the autograph label of LeConte as follows:

*M. saturnina* Lec.—Claws moderately deeply cleft, the inner division acute.

*M. inornata* Say.—Claws more deeply cleft, the inner division broad and lobe like.

In the light of these studies the species described by Newman were found to be as indicated by Mr. Gahan.

The opportunity kindly permitted by the curators of the British Museum have enabled me to study several species of *Leptura* with results different from those hitherto published.

**L. nana** Newm.—Antennæ always piceous. Anterior femora and base of middle yellowish. Terminal ventral segment of female simple.

This species varies in color. The upper surface is often entirely piceous. By far the larger number I have seen have a reddish thorax, constituting the variety *hæmatites* Newm. One specimen before me is piceous with the head reddish yellow.

**L. exigua** Newm.—Antennæ piceous, the basal joint yellow. Anterior femora entirely, the middle and posterior yellow at base. Terminal ventral segment of female with a slight tuberosity near the apical margin.

This species may have the thorax entirely piceous, usually it has the entire margin yellow. The disc is also more densely punctured than in *nana*, while the form of the thorax is shorter and broader. *L. saucia* Lec. is synonymous.

My attention was called to the structure of the last ventral of the female by Dr. John Hamilton, to whom I have often acknowledged my indebtedness for useful observations.